

T.B.
910
L94

ENCOURAGE HOME TALENT.

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

LOVELL'S FIRST STEPS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.



Montreal :

PUBLISHED BY JOHN LOVELL,

AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1877.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

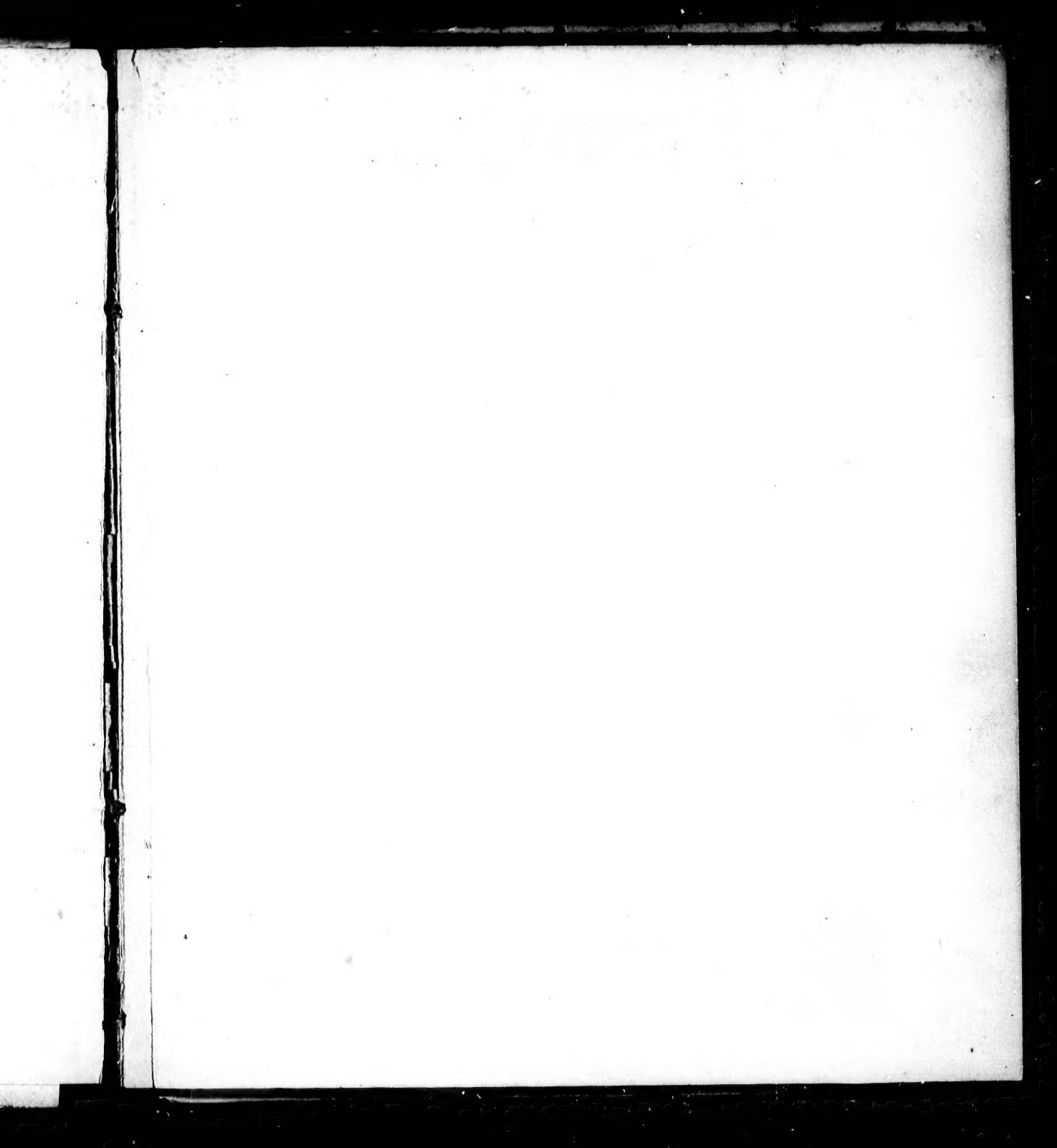
ENCOURAGE LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

IN PREPARATION:
To be Published in December, 1877:
A THOROUGHLY REVISED EDITION
OF
EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY,
(ILLUSTRATED,) T D
For the use of Younger Pupils,
BEING INTRODUCTORY TO LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY,
With Several New Maps.

JUST PUBLISHED:
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS:
LOVELL'S
HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA
AND OTHER PARTS OF
BRITISH AMERICA.
ILLUSTRATED.



Library
of the
University of Toronto



RB-1

1

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

LOVELL'S
FIRST STEPS
IN
GENERAL GEOGRAPHY,
WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS;

BEING INTRODUCTORY TO LOVELL'S "EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY."



"The study of Geography is both profitable and delightful."—*Milton.*

Montreal:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN LOVELL,
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
1877.

PREFATORY NOTE.

10333

THE "FIRST STEPS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY" is designed to be an introduction to the "EASY LESSONS." It has been prepared to meet the wants of young children who have received their preliminary oral introduction to the study of Geography, but are unable, with profit, to take up a more advanced text-book. Although it is thus of an elementary character, care has been taken to ensure accuracy, and it is believed that pupils will have nothing to unlearn when a more advanced work is placed in their hands.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, by JOHN LOVELL, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, at Ottawa.

FIRST STEPS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

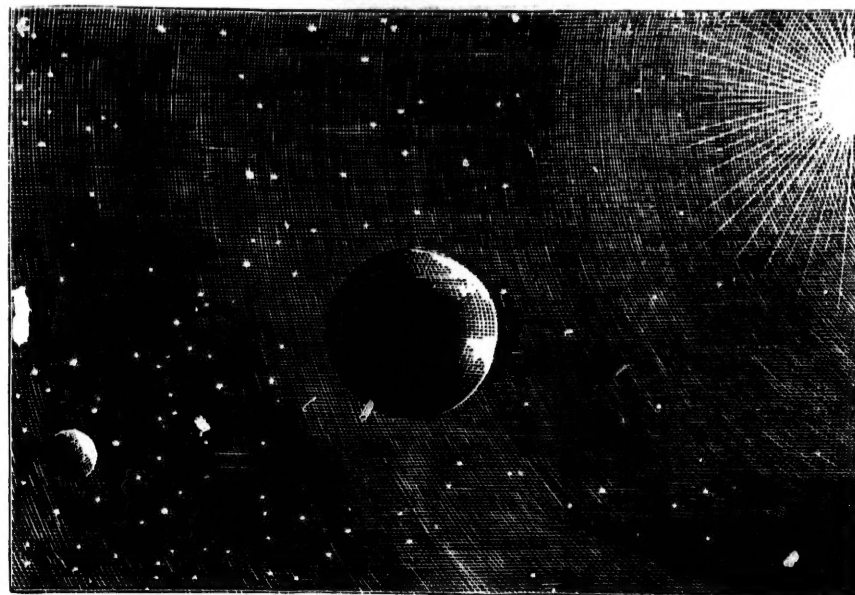


Fig. 1.

PART I. PRELIMINARY LESSONS.

LESSON I.

The Earth and its Appearance.

Q. Where does the light of day come from ?

A. From the Sun, which appears so bright in the sky every clear morning.

Q. In what direction does the Sun appear to go ?

A. From east to west, across the sky.

Q. When the Sun is out of sight at night, what do we see if the sky is clear ?

A. The Stars always, and the Moon with her changing phases, from a crescent to a circle.

Q. Does the Sun rise every morning, as he appears to do ?

A. No : it is the Earth which turns round, and thus brings the Sun into view every morning.

Q. Where are the Stars during the day ?

A. In the sky ; but when the Sun shines brightly we cannot see them.

Q. Whence does the Moon get her light ?

A. The Moon gets her light from the Sun.

Q. Are the Stars as large as the Moon ?

A. Yes, much larger ; but they look smaller, because they are so much farther off.

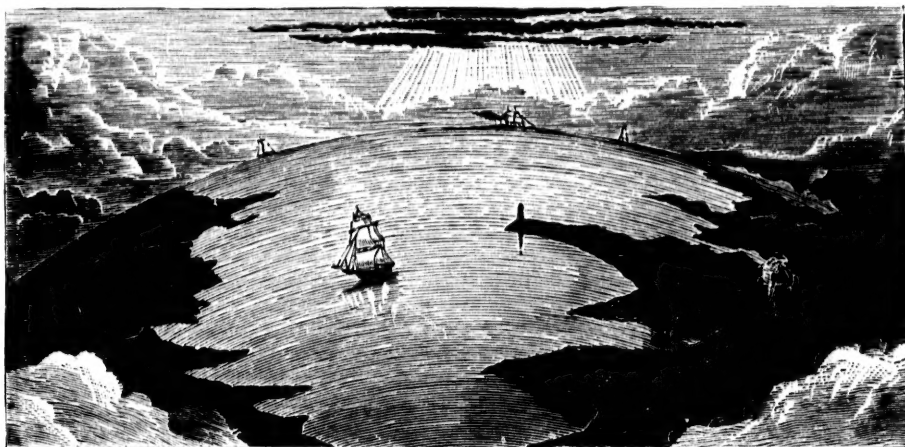


Fig. 2.

Q. How long does it take the Earth to turn once round ?

A. About 24 hours ; giving us about 12 hours of day, and 12 hours of night.

LESSON II.

Time and its Divisions.

Q. Name the principal divisions of time.

A. Seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years and centuries.

Q. Can you repeat the Time Table ?

A. Yes : 60 seconds make 1 minute.
 60 minutes " 1 hour.
 24 hours " 1 day.
 7 days " 1 week.
 4 weeks (and two or three days) make 1 month.
 12 months make 1 year.
 100 years make 1 century.

Q. How many days or weeks are in a year ?

A. $365\frac{1}{4}$ days, or 52 weeks.

Q. How many days are there in each month ?

A. Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November :
 February alone hath twenty-eight,
 And all the rest have thirty-one ;
 But leap-year coming once in four,
 February then hath one day more.

Q. Into how many seasons is the year divided ?

A. Into four : called Spring, Summer, Autumn (or Fall), and Winter.

LESSON III.

What Geography Teaches.

Q. What are you to learn from this book ?

A. Ge-og-ra-phy, or some account of the Earth.



Fig. 3.—THE HEMISPHERES.

Q. What is the meaning of the word Geography ?

A. A written account, or description, of the Earth.

Q. What is the Earth ?

A. The great Globe on which we live.

Q. Who made the Earth ?

A. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth."—Genesis i. 1.

Q. What is the shape of the Earth ?

A. A ball, or an orange. It has the sky all around it. Fig. 1.

Q. What is meant by the Natural Divisions of the Earth ?

A. The divisions formed by nature, such as Islands, Rivers, Lakes, Seas, Oceans, &c., &c.

Q. Did you ever see a River, Island, or Lake ? If so, tell me what a river is like ; what an island is like ; and what a lake is like.

LESSON IV.

The Hemispheres.

Q. What name has the Earth ?

A. It is called a Planet, a World, and a Sphere.

Q. How is the world pictured to us ?

A. Either on a globe or on a map.

Q. Which is the easiest way of showing the whole Earth ?

A. On a globe ; for we can then see its different sides, and how the land and water on it are connected.

Q. How is the Earth (when it is shown on a map) made to look like a ball ?

A. By means of curved lines which make it appear round, as in Fig. 6.

Q. How is it that we can only see one-half of the round World on a map ?

A. Because, as the paper is flat, we cannot show in one picture more than half of a round body.



Fig. 4.—WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Q. How, then, is the other half of the World shown ?

A. On a second map, which shows the other half of the World.

Q. What are these halves called ?

A. Hem-i-spheres [-feers], or half-globes.

Q. Which two Hemispheres are most generally shown or used in Geographies ?

A. The Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Figs. 4 and 5.



Fig. 5.—EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON V.

Various objects on Land.

NOTE. Let the pupils answer the following questions in their own language.

Q. Is there any hill between this school house and your home? If so, where? Is it high or low?

Q. Did you ever see a river? Tell me what it looks like, and if its banks are high or low.

Q. Were you ever in a city, or a town? How do they differ from the country?

Q. Have you seen a railway? If so describe it.

Q. Do you know what a telegraph, with its poles and wire, is for? Is there one near this place?

Q. Describe an orchard, and tell me the difference between it and the woods or forests.

Q. Do you think there is any difference between a pond and a lake? If so, what is the difference?

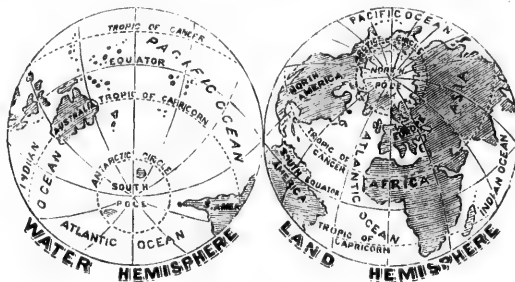


Fig. 6.

LESSON VI.

Great Land and Water Divisions.

Q. How is the surface of the Globe divided ?

A. Into land and water.

Q. Is there more land than water ?

A. More water ; there is only about one-fourth as much land as water.

Q. How is the land on the surface of the Globe divided ?

A. Into six great divisions.

Q. What are they called ?

A. Five are called Con-ti-nents ; the sixth, called O-ce-a-ni-a [o-she], is made up of a continent and a great many islands lying in one of the oceans.

Q. Name these divisions, and point them out on the map.

A. 1. North America ; 2. South America ; 3. Europe ; 4. Asia ; 5. Africa ; and 6. Oceania.

Q. What are the greatest water-divisions of the Globe called ?

A. Oceans.

Q. Describe an Ocean.

A. An Ocean is one of the largest bodies of water, very deep and salt

Q. Name the Oceans, and point them out on the map.

A. The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Ant-arctic.

Q. Where is the Atlantic Ocean ?

A. It lies between America, Europe and Africa.

Q. Where is the Pacific Ocean ?

A. It lies between America and Asia.

Q. Where is the Indian Ocean ?

A. It lies between Africa and Australia.

Q. Where are the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans ?

A. The Arctic Ocean is at the North Pole, and the Ant-arctic at the South Pole.

LESSON VII.

Divisions of Land on the Globe.

Q. Name the chief natural divisions of Land.

A. Continents, Islands, Pen-in-su-las, Isth-mus-es, Capes, &c.

Q. What is a continent ?

A. A vast portion of land containing many countries.



Fig. 7.—AN ISLAND [NEWFOUNDLAND.]

Q. What is an island ?

A. A large, or small piece of land, with water all round it.

Q. What is a peninsula ?

A. A piece of land with water nearly all round it.

Q. What is an isthmus ?

A. A narrow neck or piece of land joining together two larger pieces of land.



Fig. 8.—PENINSULA [NOVA SCOTIA] AND ISTHMUS.

Q. What is a cape ?

A. A piece of land stretching out into an ocean, a sea, or a lake.



Fig. 9.—CAPE, PROMONTORY AND COAST.

Q. What is a plain ?

A. A wide piece or tract of land nearly level.

Q. What is a prairie ?

A. A great plain covered with grass and brushwood.

Q. What is a desert ?

A. A large piece or tract of barren land.

Q. What is an oasis ?

A. A spot in a desert in which grass or trees and water are found.

Q. What is a mountain ?

A. A very high hill.

Q. What is the top of a mountain called ?

A. The summit ; but when pointed, it is called a peak.

Q. What is a volcano ?

A. A burning mountain, out of which come fire and smoke.

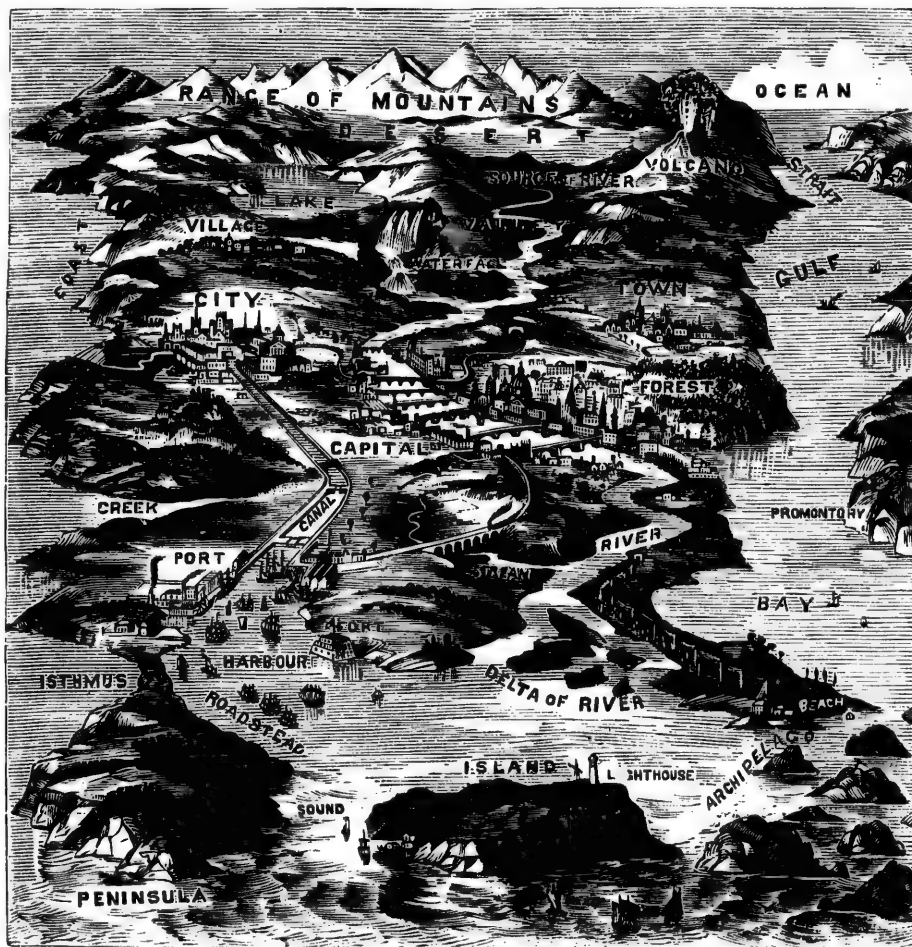


Fig. 10.—PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Q. Point out on the above illustration, and describe in your own words, the following land divisions :—Island,—Peninsula,—Isthmus,—Cape,—Promontory,—Coast,—Beach,—Mountain-range,—Volcano,—Valley,—Desert. Also the following water-divisions :—Ocean,—Sea,—Archipelago,—Gulf,—Bay,—Inlet,—Creek,—Lake,—Strait,—Sound,—Roadstead,—Harbour,—Port,—Source of River,—River,—Stream,—Waterfall,—Rapids,—Delta of River,—Canal.

Q. Point out in the illustration, and describe in your own words, the following objects on land :—Village,—Town,—City,—Capital,—Forest,—Railway,—Telegraph,—Fort,—Lighthouse.

Q. What is a valley ?

A. A valley is a tract of land lying between mountains or hills.



Fig. 11.—A VOLCANO.

Q. What is a coast ?

A. A coast or shore is that part of the land which borders on a sea, or a lake.

LESSON VIII.

Divisions of Water on the Globe.

Q. How is the water on the surface of the globe divided ?

A. Into oceans, [o-shans] seas, lakes, rivers, &c.

Q. What is an ocean ?

A. The largest space of water known.

Q. What is a sea ?

A. A very large space of water lying between different countries.

Q. What is a gulf ?

A. A large space of water stretching into the land.

Q. What is a bay or inlet ?

A. A smaller space of water stretching into the land.



Fig. 12.—A LAKE.

Q. What is a lake ?

A. A large or small body of water with land all round it. Figure 12.

Q. What is a strait ?

A. A narrow passage of water connecting two large bodies of water. Figure 13.



Fig. 13.—STRAIT, CHANNEL, ETC.

Q. What is a spring ?

A. Water springing up out of the ground.

Q. What is a river ?

A. A large stream of fresh water running in a channel through the land.

Q. What is a waterfall ?

A. Water falling over a bank, or over rocks.

Q. What is a rapid ?

A. Water rapidly descending over stones or rocks, in a shallow portion of a river.

Q. What are those rivers called which flow to other rivers ?

A. Branches, tributaries or affluents.

Q. What is a canal ?

A. A passage (like a river) dug out for water, and intended for ships and boats to pass through.

Q. What is a swamp ?

A. A low, marshy piece of country.

LESSON IX.

Size, Motions, and Measurement of the Earth.

Q. How is a country measured ?

A. By miles of length and breadth, and by square miles.

Q. What is a mile in length ?

A. The distance of 1760 yards, in a straight line, between one place and another. Figure 14.

1 mile. 1 mile. 3 miles in length.

1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	2 miles in width, 2 miles in length.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.
1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.		1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.	1 m. sq., or 1 sq. m.

2 m. sq., or 4 sq. m. Fig. 14. 6 square miles.

Q. What is one square ?

A. A square piece of country, every side of which is a mile in length.

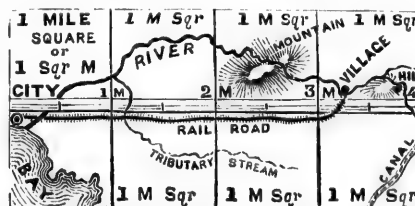


Fig. 15.—A PIECE OF COUNTRY FOUR MILES IN LENGTH BY TWO WIDE, CONTAINS EIGHT SQ. MILES.

Q. Of what size is the earth ?

A. It is about 8,000 miles straight through its centre, and about 24,000 miles round its outside.

Q. How many motions has the earth ?

A. Three: 1st, its daily motion round its axis; 2nd, its yearly motion round the Sun; and 3rd, its motion in space with the other planets.

LESSON X.

The World and its Inhabitants.

Q. Of what is the crust of the earth made ?

A. Of clay, sand, rocks, stones, and metals.

Q. Name some of the principal metals.

A. Gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin.

Q. What grow out of the earth's surface ?

A. Trees, plants, grass, grain, vegetables, &c.

Q. What kind of living creatures are found on it ?

A. Men of different races, and all kinds of tame and wild beasts, birds, reptiles, and insects.

Q. Does anything live in the ocean ?

A. Yes : great whales and various kinds of fish.

Q. Can anything else but whales and fish live in the waters ?

A. Yes : many birds and animals live partly on land, and partly in the water.

Q. How was mankind scattered over the earth ?

A. A long time after Adam and Eve [our first parents] died, their children, or descendants, who attempted to build the Tower of Babel up to heaven, were scattered by God over "the face of all the earth."—Genesis xi. 8.

Q. Have they now all the same colour ?

A. No : those who remained in Asia are copper-coloured ; those who went into Europe, became white ; and those who went into Africa, became black.

LESSON XI.

Governments and Religions.

Q. What is a country ?

A. It is a portion of land inhabited by a particular people.

Q. Do all the inhabitants of the world live in one country ?

A. No : They live in different countries, and are divided into a great many nations.

Q. Are they ruled by the same laws and the same kind of government ?

A. No : each nation has its own laws and its own kind of government.

Q. What is the city or place called at which the laws are made ?

A. The Capital, or chief city. See Fig. 10.

Q. What are the names of the great national divisions of the earth ?

A. Empires, Kingdoms, Dominions, Republics, Duchies, and Principalities.

Q. What is an empire ?

A. One or more countries governed by an Emperor, an Empress, or a Sultan.

Q. What is a kingdom ?

A. A Kingdom, or Monarchy, is one or more countries governed by a King or Queen.

Q. What is a dominion ?

A. A country governed by a Deputy of the King or Queen to whom it belongs.

Q. What is a republic ?

A. A country governed by a ruler called a President, who is elected for a certain number of years.

Q. What are duchies and principalities ?

A. Countries governed by Dukes and Princes.

Q. How do nations become civilized ?

A. By means of the religion of the Bible, aided by education and good government.

Q. In what do pagans or idolaters believe ?

A. They believe in false gods, and worship idols made by their own hands.

Q. In what do Christians believe ?

A. They "believe in GOD, the FATHER ALMIGHTY, maker of Heaven and Earth ; in JESUS CHRIST, his only son our LORD ;" and in "the HOLY GHOST, the Comforter." They believe also in the Bible, as God's word.

LESSON XII.

The Mariner's Compass.

Q. What is the mariner's compass ?

A. An in-stru-ment made for the use of mar-i-ners or sailors, at sea.

Q. How is it made ?

A. A small piece of steel, called a needle, to which is attached a circular card, is placed in a round box, on a point or pivot, upon which it can turn round easily.

Q. In what direction does this needle point ?

A. To the North, as shown in Fig. 16, or towards the South.

Q. Of what use is the compass ?

A. As it always points in one direction, sailors and travellers know how to find their way across water and land.

Q. Name the four principal points of the compass.

A. North, South, East, and West.

Q. How are these points shown on a map ?

A. The North is shown at the top, and the South at the bottom ; the East at the right hand, and the West at the left hand.

Q. Name the other points of the compass as shown in the picture.

A. N.E. or North-East ; S.E. or South-East ; N.W. or North-West ; and S.W. or South-West.



Fig. 16.—THE COMPASS.

Q. Why are the East, West, North, and South called the chief points of the compass ?

A. Because in the East, the sun appears to rise ; in the West, he appears to set ; and because one end of the needle of the compass points to the North, and the other to the South.

Q. Point East, North, West and South from this School-house.

Q. In what direction is your house from this place ?

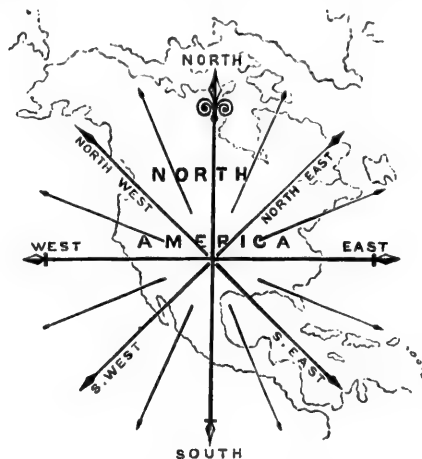


Fig. 17.—POINTS OF THE COMPASS AS SHOWN ON A MAP.

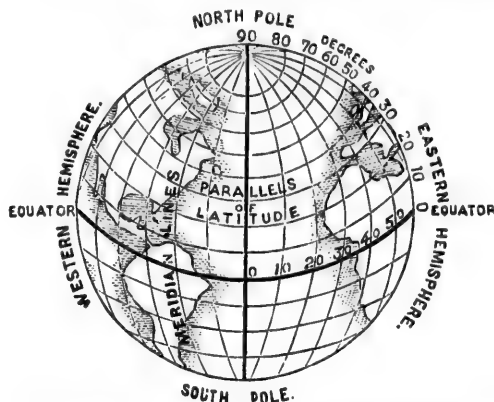


Fig. 18.—AXIS, POLES, GREAT AND LESS CIRCLES.

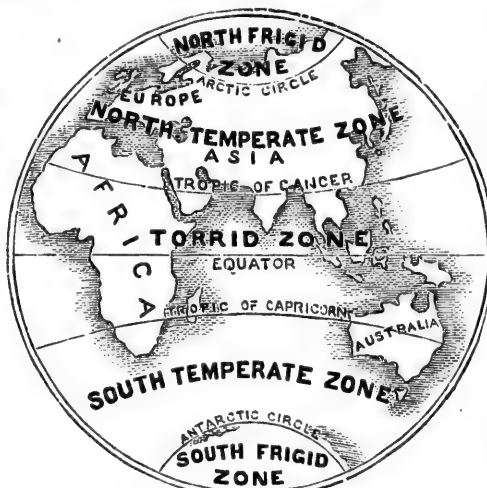
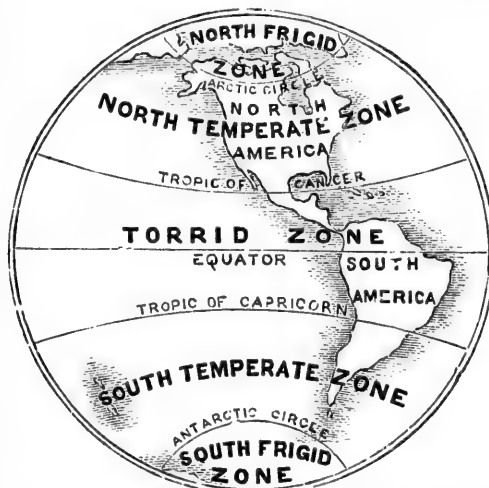


Fig. 19.—THE ZONES, TROPICS AND CIRCLES.

Q. What little map is shown on the engraving?

A. North America.

Q. Point out on it N.E., N.W., S.E., S.W., as well as the N., E., S., and W.

Q. In what direction is the boy looking in Fig. 20?

Q. To what other points of the compass are the lines under his feet drawn?

LESSON XIII.

Imaginary Lines on the Surface of the Earth and in the Heavens.

Q. What is the axis of the earth?

A. The axis is an imaginary line, passing

from North to South, through the centre of the Earth.

Q. What are the North and South Poles? and point them out.

A. The precise points North and South, on the Earth's surface, where the Earth's axis terminates. See Fig. 18.

Q. What is the Equator? and point it out.

A. A line running round the outside of the Earth midway between the North and South Poles.

Q. What are the Meridians?

A. Lines passing round the outside of the Earth and through the North and South Poles.

Q. Point them out in Fig. 18.

Q. What is Longitude?

A. The distance of any place east or west from a given meridian-line.

Q. What is Latitude?

A. The distance of any place north or south of the Equator.

Q. Describe the Arctic and Antarctic or Polar Circles.

A. They are two circles running round the Earth, at equal distances from the North and South Poles.

Q. Point them out in Fig. 19.

Q. Name the Tropics.

A. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

Q. Describe them, and point them out in Fig. 19.

A. They are two circles running round the Earth at equal distances north and south of the Equator.

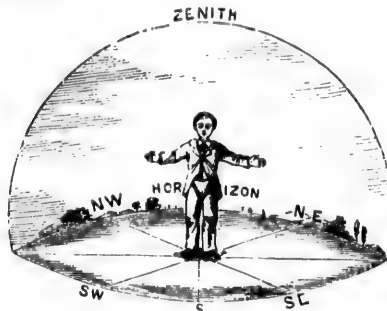


Fig. 20.—THE ZENITH, HORIZON, ETC.

Q. What are the Zones?

A. Zones are belts of the Earth's surface, formed by the Tropics and Polar Circles.

Q. How many Zones are there?

A. The Tropics and Polar Circles divide the Earth's surface into five Zones.

Q. Name the five Zones.

A. The Torrid Zone, the North Temperate Zone, the South Temperate Zone, the North Frigid Zone, and the South Frigid Zone.

Q. What is the Zenith?

A. The point in the sky directly over the head of the spectator. See Fig. 20.

Q. What is the Nadir?

A. The point in the sky exactly opposite to the Zenith. See Fig. 20.

PART II.
THE CONTINENTS AND THEIR DIVISIONS.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENTS OF AMERICA.

LESSON I.

The Continents of America.

Q. On which of the Continents do we live, and of what is it a part ?

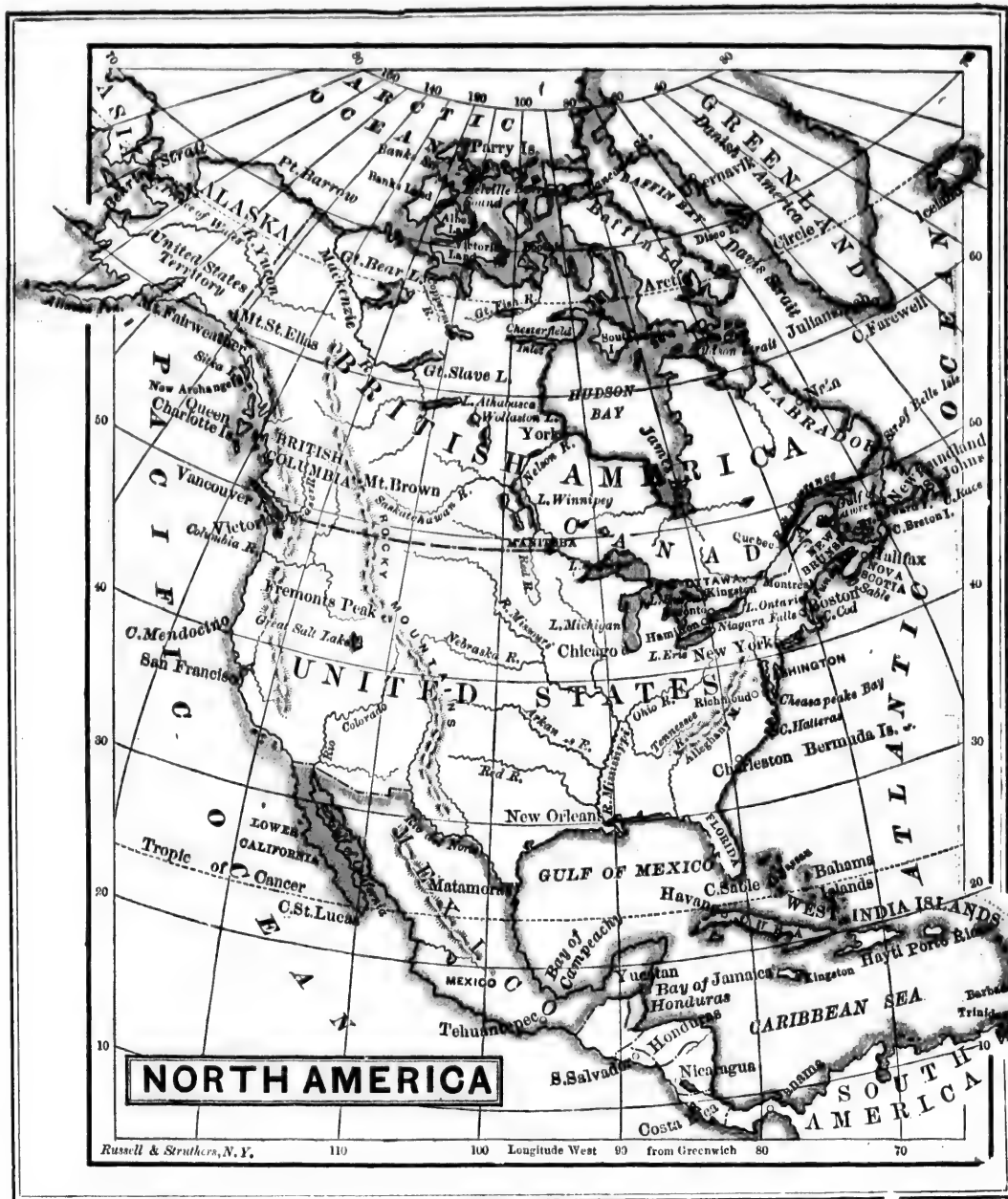
A. North America ; it is a part of the New World.

Q. Why is America called the " New World ? "

A. Because it was only discovered about 400 years ago.

Q. Who discovered it, and when ?

A. Christopher Co-lum-bus, in 1492.



Q. Was America ever discovered before, and when?

A. It is supposed that it was discovered by the "Northmen" from Norway about the year 1200.

Q. How did the new continents receive the name of America?

A. They were named after A-mer-i-cus [Ves-pu-ci-us], who wrote an account of the voyage of Columbus to the New World.

Q. Name the two great divisions of America?

A. North America and South America.

Q. By what are they connected?

A. By the Isthmus of Da-ri-en, or Pan-a-ma. See Western Hemisphere, page 5.

LESSON II.

The Continent of North America.

Q. Point out on the map the boundaries of North America.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of North America.

A. Danish America; British America; U-ni-ted States; Mex-i-co; Central Amer-ica; and the West In-di-an Islands.

Q. Point out and name the great mountain ranges in North America.

A. The Rocky Mountains, on the Pa-cif-ic coast, and the Alleghany [al-le-gay-ne] Mountains, on the At-lan-tic coast.

Q. Point out and name the highest mountain in North America.

A. Po-po-cat-a-pet-l, a volcano, in Mexi-co.

Q. Point out and name the principal lakes.

A. On-ta-ri-o, E-rie, Hu-ron, Michigan [mish-e-gan'], Su-pe-rrior [yor], Win-ni-peg, Ath-â-bas-cû, Great Slave, and Great Bear Lakes.

Q. Point out and name the great rivers.

A. The St. Lawrence to the East, the Mis-sis-sip-pi to the South, and the Mac-kenzie to the North.

Q. Point out and name the other principal rivers.

A. Rio Grande; Rio Col-o-ra-do; Co-lum-bi-a; Kwick-pack, and Sas-katch-e-wan.

Q. Point out and name the oceans.

A. The At-lan-tic, Pa-cif-ic, and Arctic Oceans.

Q. Point out and name the great bays at the north.

A. Baf-fin and Hud-son Bays.

Q. Point out and name the principal gulfs.

A. St. Law-rence, Mex-i-co, and Cal-i-for-ni-a.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

A. Da-vis, south-west of Greenland, Hud-son, Florida, and Beh-ring.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. The Arctic islands at the north; New-found-land and Cape Breton at the east, the West Indies, off the south-east coast; Van-cou-ver and Queen Charlotte, off the west coast.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes.

A. Farewell, S. of Greenland; Charles, S. E. of Lab-ra-dor; Sable, S. of Flo-ri-da; San Lucas, S. of Cal-i-for-ni-a; Men-do-ci-no, W. of U-ni-ted States; and Prince of Wales, in the N. W. of the continent.

Q. Point out and name the chief peninsulas.

A. Lab-ra-dor, Nova Scotia, Florida, Yu-ca-tan, California, and A-las-ka.

LESSON III.

Danish and French North America.

Q. What islands form Danish America?

A. The islands of Greenland and Iceland.

Q. Point out their position on the map.

Q. Who are the native inhabitants of Greenland?

A. The Esquimaux [mo.]

Q. Point out and name the capital of Greenland.

A. Julian-shaab, on the west coast.

Q. For what is Iceland noted?

A. For its volcanoes, its hot springs, and its fisheries.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Iceland.

A. Rei-ki-a-vik, on the south-west coast.

Q. Name some of the exports of Iceland.

A. Wool, Iceland moss, and dried fish.

Q. Point out and name the French islands.

A. Miquelon [mik-e-lon'], Langley and St. Pierre.

LESSON IV.

Dominion of Canada.

Q. Point out and name the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

A. Ottawa, on the River Ottawa.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and their capitals.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, and their capitals.

Q. Name and point out the chief rivers and lakes of Ontario and Quebec.

Q. What country and large bay lie north of Ontario?

A. Prince Ru-perts Land, and James Bay, which is the southern part of Hudson Bay.

Q. Which of the United States lie south of Canada?

Q. What mountain range lies near the Pacific coast?

A. The Rocky Mountains.

Q. What islands lie in the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

A. An-ti-cos-ti, Mag-da-len, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland.

LESSON V.

Ontario.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Ontario.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Ontario.

A. Toronto, on Lake Ontario.

Q. Point out and name each of the great lakes.

Q. What river separates Ontario from Quebec?

A. The Ottawa, which falls into the St. Lawrence at the island of Mont-real.

Q. Point out the other boundary-rivers of Ontario.

A. The Ni-a-ga-ra, De-troit, and St. Clair.

Q. What bays lie north of Grey and Simcoe Counties?

Q. What lakes lie between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay?

Q. Point out and name the cities of Ontario.

A. Lon-don, St. Catherines, Ham-il-ton, To-ron-to, Kings-ton and Ot-ta-wa.



LESSON VI.

Quebec.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Quebec.

Q. What is its largest river ?

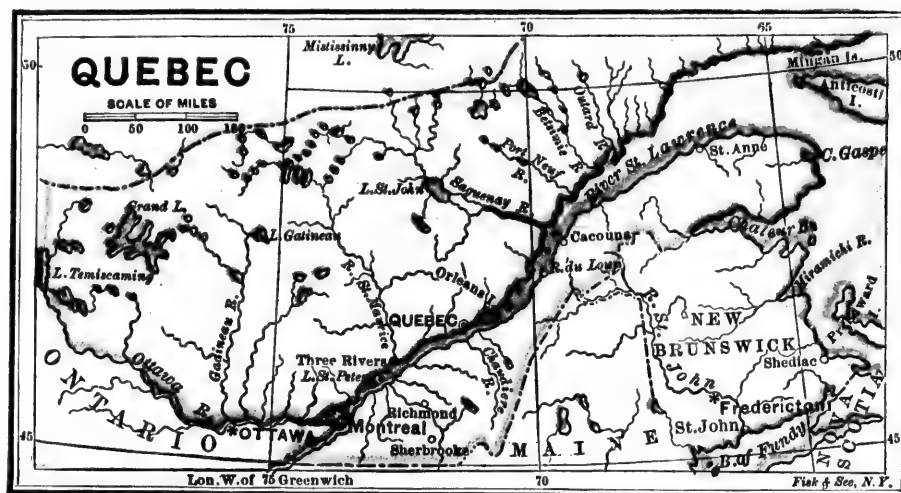
A. The St. Lawrence.

Q. Name the principal rivers north of the St. Lawrence.

A. The Saguenay, St. Maurice [Moreese], and Ottawa.

Q. Name the principal rivers south of the St. Lawrence.

A. Richelieu, [reesh-e-lu], St. Francis, and Chaudière [shode-yere].



Q Which are the principal islands in the St. Lawrence?

A. Montreal, and Isle Jesus, at Montreal; Or-leans, at Quebec; and An-ti-cos-ti, in the gulf.

Q. Point out and name the capital.

A. Quebec, on the St. Lawrence.

Q. What celebrated iron railway-bridge crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal?

A. The Vic-to-ria bridge.

LESSON VII.

New Brunswick.

Q. Point out on the map the position of New Brunswick.

Q. What large bay separates New Brunswick from the Province of Quebec?

A. The Bay of Cha-leur [ler], at the north.

Q. Point out and name its other bays and harbours.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

Q. Point out and name the chief seaport.

A. St. John, at the mouth of the St. John river.

Q. Point out and name the capital.

A. Fred-er-ic-ton, 84 miles up the St. John river.

LESSON VIII.

Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

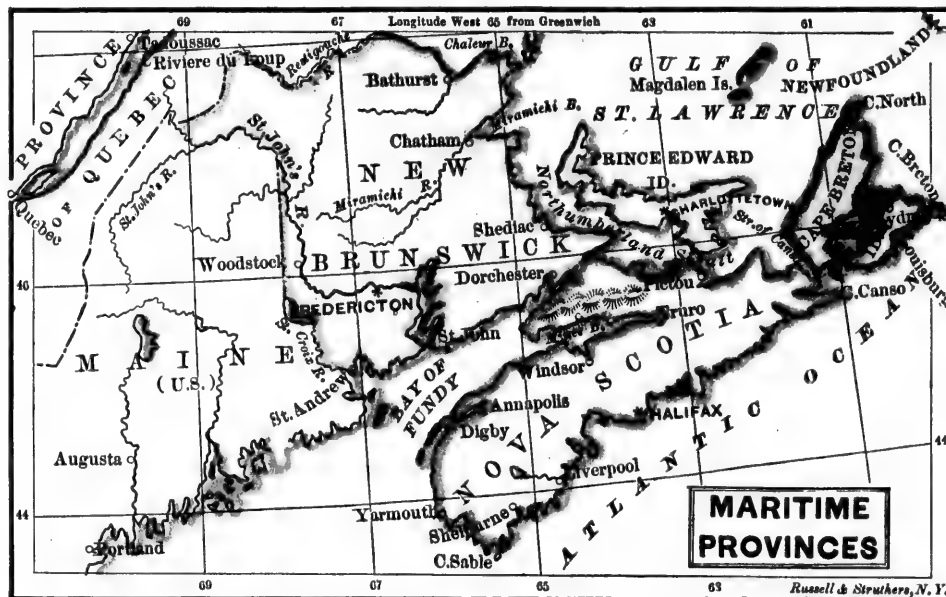
Q. Point out on the map the position of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Q. What islands lie northward of Nova Scotia?

A. Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

Q. Name and point out the capital of Cape Breton.

A. Syd-ney in Cape Bre-ton county.



Q. Name and point out the capital and principal towns of Nova Scotia.

A. Hal-i-fax, the capital, on the east coast; Pic-tou, at the north, and Tru-ro, at the head of Cobequid Bay.

LESSON IX.

Prince Edward Island.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Prince Edward Island.

Q. What countries lie to the east, south, and west of it?

A. Cape Bre-ton, No-va Sco-tia [sha] and New Bruns-wick.

Q. Point out and name its capital.

A. Char-lot-tie-town near Hills-bo-rough Bay.

LESSON X.

Newfoundland.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Newfoundland.

Q. What countries lie north-west and south-west of the island?

A. Lab-ra-dor and Can-a-da.

Q. Point out on the map and name its chief bays and capes.

Q. Point out and name its chief river.

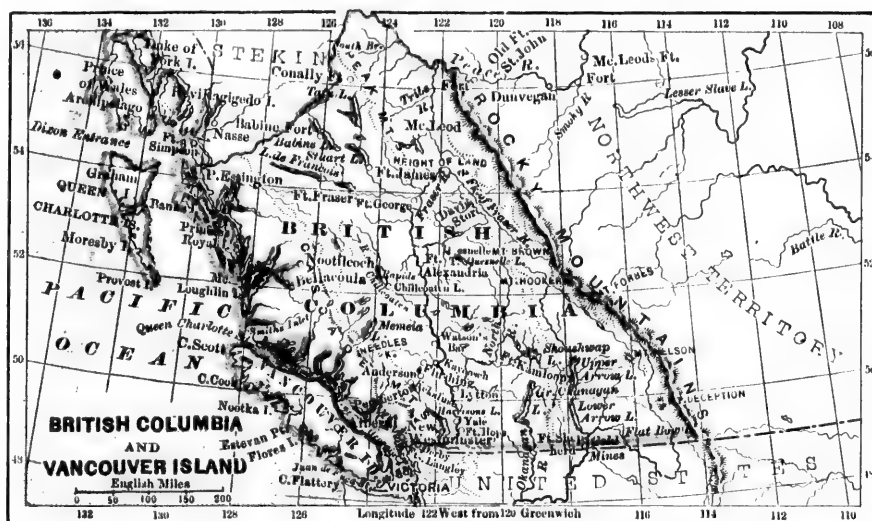
A. River of Exp-loits, 150 miles long.

Q. What strait lies at the north of the island?

A. The strait of Belle-Isle.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Newfoundland.

A. St. John's, at the south-east of the island.



LESSON XI.

Manitoba.

- Q. Where is Manitoba?
- A. In the centre of North America.
- Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Manitoba.
- Q. Point out and name the capital.
- A. Win-ni-peg, at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers.
- Q. What lakes lie on the north of Manitoba?
- A. Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba.

LESSON XII.

British Columbia.

- Q. Point out the position and boundaries of British Columbia.

- Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of British Columbia.

A. British Columbia proper, Stickeen District, Van-cou-ver Island, and Queen Charlotte Island.

- Q. Point out and name the great mountain range in British Columbia.

A. The Rocky Mountains.

- Q. Name and point out the principal rivers.

A. Simpson, Fraser, and Co-lum-bia in part.

- Q. Point out and name the chief town on the mainland.

A. New Westminster, near the mouth of the Fraser river.

- Q. Point out on the map the position of Vancouver Island.

Q. By what is Vancouver Island separated from the mainland?

A. By Queen Charlotte Sound and Juan de Fu-ca Strait.

Q. Name and point out the capital of British Columbia.

A. Vic-to-ria, at the South of Vancouver Island.

LESSON XIII.

North-west Territories.

Q. What Territories are called the North-west Territories?

A. The North-west Territory and Keewatin.

Q. What were the North-west Territories formerly called?

A. The Hudson Bay Territory.

Q. Point out and name three rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean.

A. The Mackenzie, Copper-mine, and Fish Rivers.

Q. Point out and name three rivers flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

A. The Sas-katch-e-wan, As-sin-i-boine, and Red Rivers.

Q. Point out and name three flowing into Hudson Bay.

A. Churchill, Nelson, and Severn.

Q. Point out and name three great lakes.

A. Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, and Great Bear Lake.

LESSON XIV.

The Queen and the Government of Canada.

Q. What is our duty towards the Queen?

A. The Bible teaches us not only to fear God, "but to honour the King" (Queen, or chief ruler).

Q. How then should we act as dutiful subjects of the Queen?

A. We should obey God's laws, as well as those of our country, and we should be truly loyal to the Queen as our Sovereign.

Q. Who represents the Queen in the Dominion of Canada?

A. His Excellency the Governor-General.

Q. Who is the head of the Government in each Province?

A. The Lieutenant-Governor.

LESSON XV.

The United States of America.

Q. Point out on the map the position of the United States.

Q. Point out and name the capital of the United States.

A. Washington, on the Potomac.

Q. Point out the principal rivers in the United States.

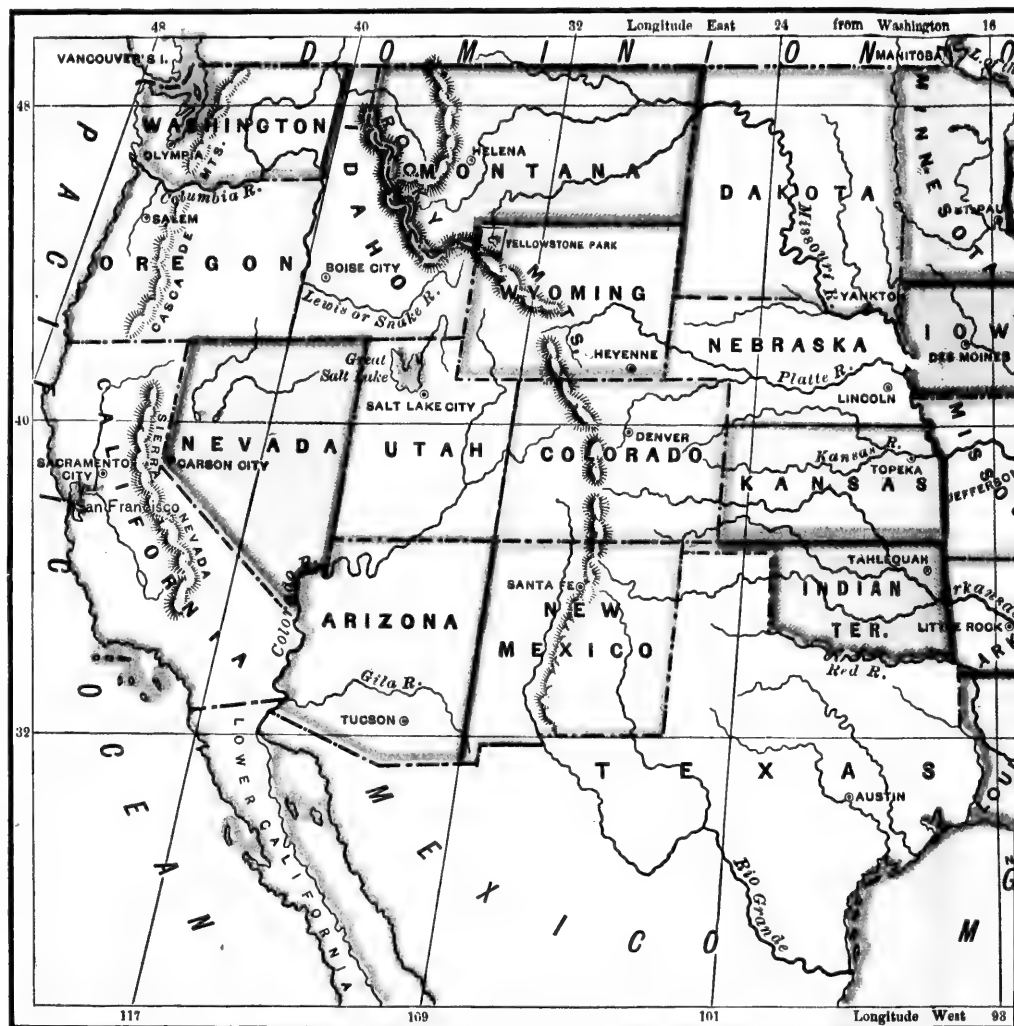
A. The Mis-sis-sip-pi (with its tributaries, the Ohio, Mis-sou-ri, and Ar-kan-sas), the Col-o-ra-do, and the Col-um-bia.

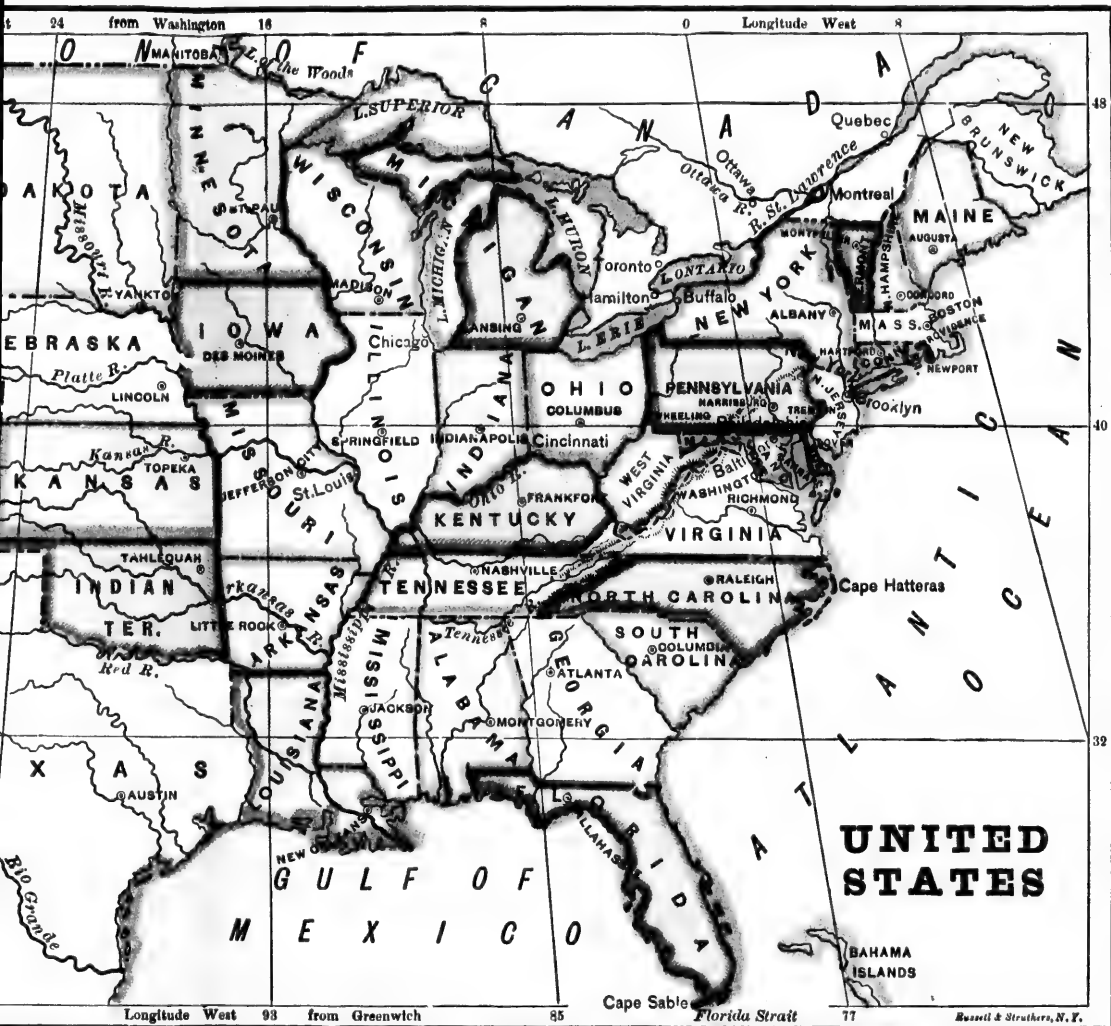
Q. How many States and Territories form the United States?

A. Thirty-eight States and twelve Territories.

Q. How are the States divided?

A. Into North Atlantic States, Middle Atlantic States, South Atlantic States, Gulf States, Central States, and Pacific States.





LESSON XVI.

North Atlantic States and Middle Atlantic States.

Q. Point out and name the North Atlantic or New England States.

A. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Q. Point out and name the Middle Atlantic States.

A. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Q. What State lies between Quebec and New Brunswick?

A. Maine.

Q. What three States border on the State of New York on the east?

A. Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Q. What State lies between Maine and Vermont?

A. New Hampshire.

Q. What two States lie south of Massachusetts?

A. Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Q. What three States border on lakes Ontario and Erie?

Q. What lake lies between Canada, New York, and Vermont?

A. Lake Champlain.

Q. Which is the chief business centre in the United States?

A. New York, the business capital of the United States.

Q. Name and point out the principal cities near the Canada boundaries.

LESSON XVII.

South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Q. Point out and name the four South Atlantic States.

A. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Q. Point out and name the four Gulf States.

A. Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Q. What gulf lies south of Florida?

Q. What river separates South Carolina from Georgia?

A. The Savannah.

Q. What rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of Texas?

A. The Sabine and the Rio Grande de Norte.

Q. What great river flows into the Gulf of Mexico?

LESSON XVIII.

Central States.

Q. Point out and name the seven Central States east of the Mississippi.

A. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Q. What three States border on Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior?

A. Ohio, Michigan [Michigan], and Wisconsin.

Q. What States in part border on Lake Michigan?

A. Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

Q. What three States lie between the Ohio and the Mississippi ?

A. O-hi-o, In-di-ana, and Ill-i-nois.

Q. What four States border on the left bank of the Mississippi ?

A. Wis-con-sin, Ill-i-nois, Ken-tuc-ky, and Tenn-es-see.

Q. Point out and name the seven Central States west of the Mississippi.

A. Min-ne-so-ta, I-ow-a, Mis-sou-ri, Ar-kan-sas, Ne-bras-ka, Kan-sas and Col-o-ra-do.

Q. What great tributaries does the Mississippi receive on its right bank ?

A. The Missouri, Arkansas, and Red Rivers.

Q. Which States are crossed by the Arkansas ?

LESSON XIX.

Pacific States and Territories.

Q. Point out and name the three Pacific States.

A. Oregon, California, and Nevada.

Q. What river lies between Oregon and Washington Territory ?

A. The Columbia.

Q. What bay west of California ?

A. San Francisco bay.

Q. Which is the chief commercial city of the Pacific States ?

A. San Francisco.

Q. Point out and name the twelve Territories.

A. Columbia, Pem-bi-na, Da-ko-ta, In-dian Territory, Mon-ta-na, Wy-o-ming, New Mexico, I-da-ho, Utah, Ari-zo-na, Washington, and A-las-ka.

Q. What lake is found in Utah ?

A. Great Salt Lake.

Q. What Territories lie on the Pacific Coast ?

LESSON XX.

The United States of Mexico and Central America.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Mexico.

Q. Point out and name the capital of Mexico.

A. Mexico, near Lake Tez-cu-co.

Q. Point out and name the two Peninsulas of Mexico.

A. Lower Cal-i-for-nia, and Yu-ca-tan.

Q. What noted volcano is in Mexico ?

A. Po-po-cat-a-petl, or Smoke Mountain.

Q. How many States, &c., are included in Mexico ?

A. There are 27 States, 2 Territories, and 1 Federal District. These are now divided into 50 departments.

Q. Point out the position of Central America.

Q. What great mountain ranges extend through it ?

A. The An-des [an-dees], of Central America.

Q. Point out and name the largest lakes in Central America.

A. Lakes Leon and Nic-ar-a-gua.

Q. Where is the Mosquito Coast ?

A. It extends from C. Gracias a Dios to the River San Juan.

Q. What Republics are included in Central America ?

A. Guatemala, San Sal-va-dor, Hon-du-ras, Nic-ar-a-gua, and Costa Rica.

LESSON XXI.

The British West India Islands.

Q. Point out and name the British West India Islands and their capitals.

A. 1. The Pa-ha-mas, south-east of Florida ; capital *Nas-sau*, or New Providence Island.

2. Ja-mai-ca, lying south of Cuba ; capital *Spanish Town*.

3. The Leeward Islands, lying east of Porto Rico ; capital *St. John*.

4. The Windward Islands, lying south of the Leeward Islands ; capital *Bridgetown*, on Bar-ba-dos Island.

5. Trinidad, lying off the coast of South America ; capital *Port of Spain*.

6. The Ber-mu-da Islands, lying 600 miles off North Carolina ; capital *Ham-ilton*, on Long Island.

Q. Name the capital and chief town of Jamaica.

A. Span-ish Town is the capital ; but Kingston is the chief place of trade.

LESSON XXII.

The West India Islands, (continued.)

Q. Point out and name the Spanish West India Islands.

A. Cu-ba, Porto Ri-co, Isle of Pines, and two of the Virgin Isles.

Q. Point out and name the French West India Islands.

A. Mar-ti-nique [neek], Gua-de-loupe, Ma-rie Ga-lante, Desirade, and part of St. Martin.

Q. Point out and name the Danish West India Islands.

A. Santa Cruz [cruze], east of Porto Rico.

Q. Point out and name the United States West Indian Islands.

A. St. Thomas and St. John.

Q. Point out and name the Swedish West India Island.

A. St. Bar-tho-lo-mew, lying between St. Mar-tin and Bar-bu-da.

Q. Point out and name the Dutch West India Islands.

A. St. Mar-tin (in part), Saba, St. Eustatius [u-sta-shus], east of Porto Rico ; Los Roques, Buen Ayre, Curaçoa, O-ruba, &c., off the coast of South America.

Q. Point out and name the Venezuela West India Islands.

A. Mar-ga-ri-ta, Tor-tu-ga, and Or-chil-la.

Q. What island is independent ?

A. Hayti, or San Domingo.

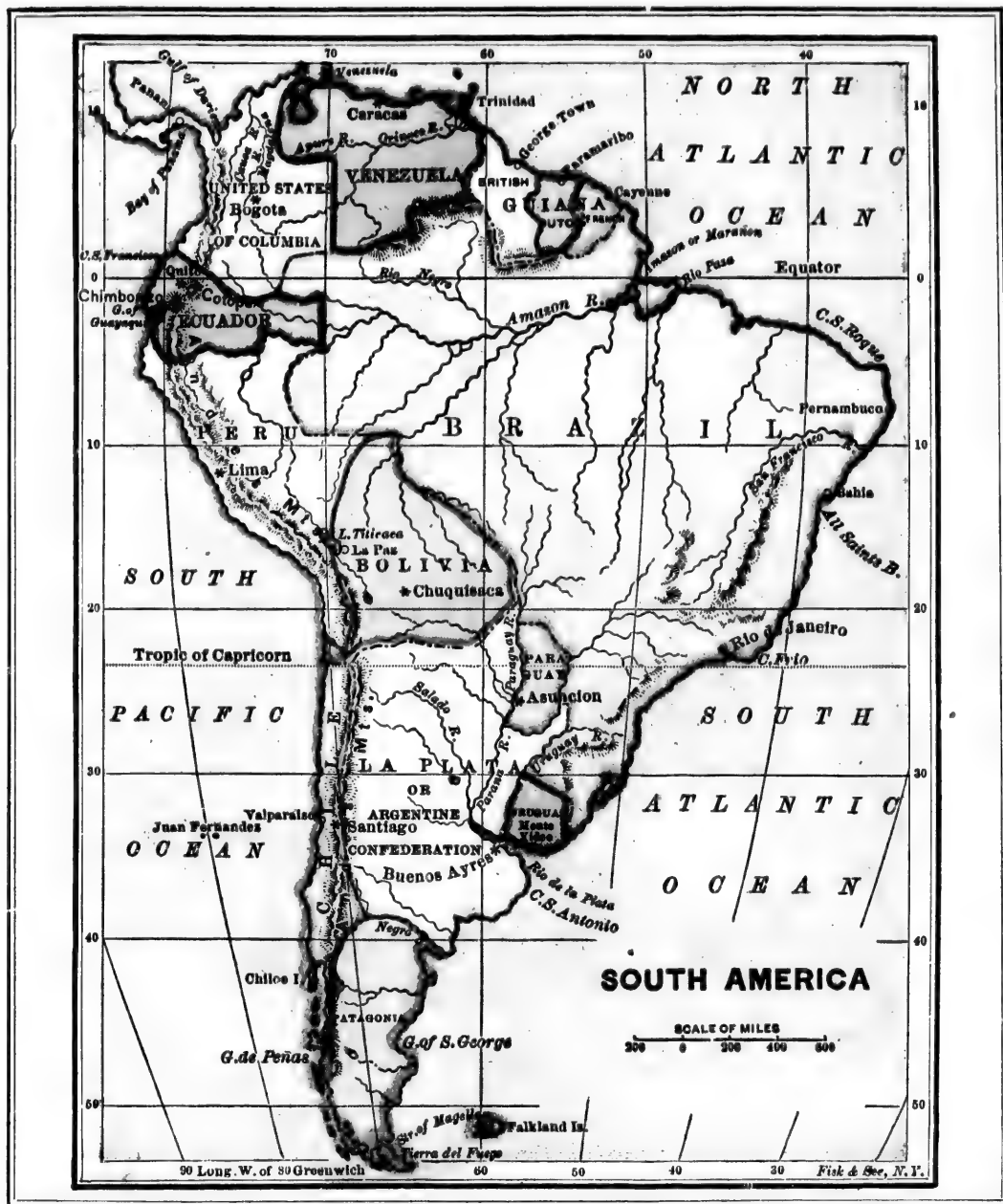
LESSON XXIII.

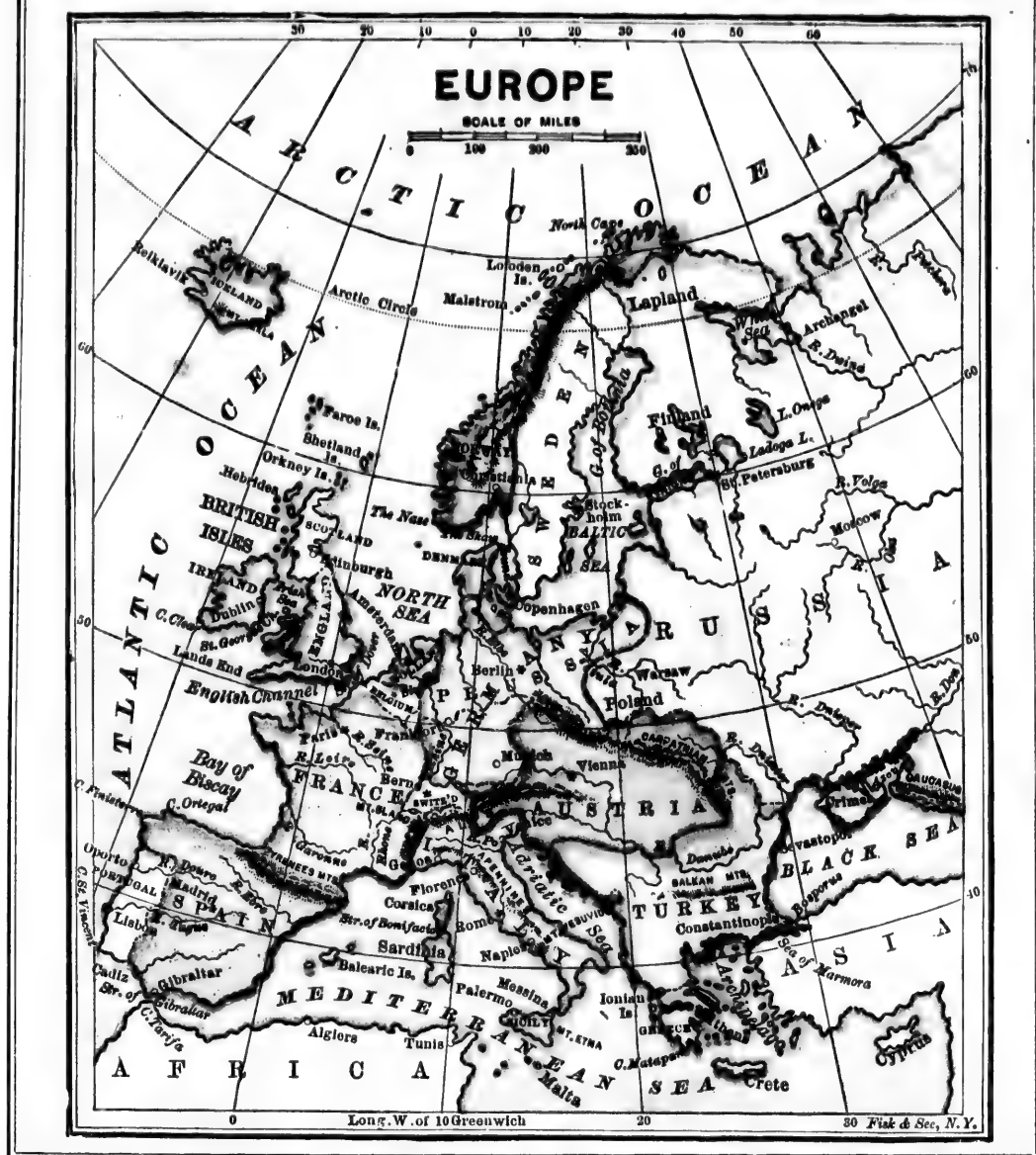
The Continent of South America.

Q. Point out on the map the boundaries of South America.

Q. Point out and name six countries on the Pacific coast.

A. Columbia, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Patagonia.





Q. Point out and name two countries on the Caribbean Sea.

A. Columbia and Venezuela.

Q. Point out and name five countries on the Atlantic coast.

A. Guiana, Brazil, Uruguay, La Plata, and Patagonia.

Q. What country has no sea-coast?

A. Paraguay.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Guiana [Gee-an-a].

Q. Which division lies to the east, which to the west, and which in the centre?

A. The French to the east, the British to the west, and the Dutch in the centre.

Q. Point out and name the capitals of the fourteen countries of South America.

Q. Point out and name the greatest mountain range in South America.

A. The Andes [dees], running from north to south.

Q. Name and point out the great rivers.

A. The Orinoco, Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata.

Q. What celebrated isthmus unites North and South America?

A. The Isthmus of Da-ri-en, or Pan-a-ma.

Q. What capes at the northern, eastern, southern, and western extremities of South America?

A. Gal-li-nas, Branco, Horn, A-gu-ja.

Q. Point out and name the principal bays and gulfs.

Q. Which is the largest and which is the smallest country in South America?

A. Brazil is the largest and Uruguay is the smallest.

Q. What countries lie along the northern, western, and southern boundaries of Brazil?

A. Every one in South America except Chili [chil-e], and Pat-ã-go-nia.

Q. Point out and state where the following islands are situated: Terra del Fuego, Chiloe, and Juan Fernandez.

LESSON XXIV.

The Continent of Europe.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Europe.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. The British Isles, Sar-dinia [-deen-ya], Cor-si-ca, Sicily [sis-ë-lee].

Q. Point out and name the principal peninsulas.

A. Nor-way and Swe-den, Denmark, Spain and Portugal, It-ã-ly, Greece, and the Cri-me-a.

Q. Point out and name the principal seas.

A. White, Bal-tic, North, Medi-ter-ra-ne-an, Ad-ri-at-tic, Archipelago, Mar-mo-ra, Black, A-zof, and Caspian [kasp-yan].

Q. Point out and name the principal channels.

A. The Irish, St. George's, and the English.

Q. Point out and name the principal straits.

A. Dover, Gibraltar [jib-raul-tor], Mes-si-na, Dardanelles, and Bos-pho-rus.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. Vol-ga, Don, Dnieper, [nee-per], Dan-u-be, R/one, E-bro, Ta-gus, Loire [lwar], Seine [sane], R/ine, Elbe, O-der, Vis-tu-la, Thames, and Humber.

Q. Point out and name each of the chief divisions or countries of Europe.



LESSON XXV.

The British Isles.

Q. Point out the principal countries in the British Isles.

A. England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Q. Point out and name the capitals of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

A. London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

LESSON XXVI.

The British Empire.

Q. What constitutes the British Empire?

A. The Islands of Great Britain and

Ireland, and the British Colonies and Dependencies all over the world.

Q. What city is the capital of the British Empire?

A. London, on the river Thames [temz], in England.

Q. Who is the chief ruler over the British Empire?

A. A king or queen. At present, Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is chief ruler.

Q. How is each of the British Colonies governed?

A. By a governor (who represents the Queen), aided by a council of advisers.

LESSON XXVII.

England.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of England.

Q. Name and point out its principal bays and inlets.

Q. Point out and name its principal channels and straits.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Wales.

Q. How many counties are there in England?

A. Forty,—6 Northern, 5 Eastern, 19 Midland, and 10 Southern.

Q. How many counties are there in Wales?

A. Twelve,—6 in North and 6 in South Wales.

Q. Name and point out its chief cities.

A. London, the capital, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol.

LESSON XXVIII.

Scotland.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Scotland.

Q. Point out and name its capes.

Q. Point out and name its principal islands.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountains.

A. The North Cheviots [cheve-yots], the Grampians [-yans], and the Northern Highlands.

Q. Into how many counties is Scotland divided?

A. Thirty-three, including the islands.

Q. Name and point out its chief cities.

A. Edinburgh, the capital, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen.

LESSON XXIX.

Ireland.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Ireland.

Q. Point out and name its capes.

Q. Point out and name its chief bays.

Q. Point out and name its chief rivers.

A. The Shan-non, Suir, Bar-row, and Boyne.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Cape Clear, Va-len-tia [sha], Ar-ran, Clare, and Achil [ak-il].

Q. Into what provinces is Ireland divided?

A. Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Con-naught.

Q. How many counties are there in Ireland ?

A. Thirty-two ; in *Lein-ster* [*lean-*], 12 ; *Munster*, 6 ; *Ul-ster*, 9 ; and *Con-naught*, 5.

Q. Name the capitals of each of the provinces.

A. *Dub-lin*, of *Lein-ster* ; *Cork* of *Mun-ster* ; *Belfast*, of *Ul-ster* ; and *Galway* [*gawl-way*] of *Con-naught*.

Q. Name and point out its chief cities.

A. *Dublin*, the capital, *Belfast*, *Cork*, and *Limerick*.

LESSON XXX.

Spain and Portugal.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Spain and Portugal.

Q. Point out and name the capes and straits.

Q. What great mountain range lies to the north ?

Q. For what is Gibraltar noted ?

A. As a celebrated British fortress.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. *Ma-drid*, the capital of Spain ; and *Lisbon*, the capital of Portugal.

LESSON XXXI.

France.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of France.

Q. Point out and name its principal gulf and bay.

Q. What mountain ranges are at the south and the east ?

Q. How is France divided ?

A. It is divided into eighty-six departments.

Q. Point out and name its chief city.

A. *Paris*, the capital, a most beautiful city.

Q. For what is the island of Corsica noted ?

A. As the birth-place of *Napoleon I.*

LESSON XXXII.

Holland and Belgium.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Holland and Belgium.

Q. What principal river has its outlet on the coast ?

A. The *Rhine*, which rises in Switzerland.

Q. For what is Holland chiefly noted ?

A. For its numerous canals, and its dykes or coast-embankments to keep out the sea.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. *Am-ster-dam*, the capital of Holland ; and *Brus-sels*, the capital of Belgium [*-jum*].

LESSON XXXIII.

Denmark.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Denmark.

Q. Name the principal islands off its east coast.

A. *Zea-land*, *Fu-nen*, and *Laa-land*.

Q. Point out and name its chief cities.

A. Co-pen-ha-gen, the capital; El-si-nore, &c.

LESSON XXXIV.

Switzerland.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Switzerland.

Q. What mountains separate it from France ?

A. The Alps, in which is Mont Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe.

Q. Name two of the principal lakes.

A. Ge-ne-va, in the south-west, and Constance in the north-east.

Q. How is Switzerland divided ?

A. Into twenty-two cantons, forming a republic.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Berne, the capital; and Ge-ne-va.

LESSON XXXV.

Italy.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Italy.

Q. Point out and name the principal capes and straits.

Q. What large islands lie off its coast ?

A. Cor-si-ca, Sar-di-nia, and Sic-i-ly.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The Alps, and the Ap-en-nines.

Q. Point out and name its principal rivers.

A. The Po, Ar-no, and Ti-ber.

Q. How is Italy divided ?

A. Into the Kingdom of Italy, and the Republic of San Marino.

Q. For what is Rome noted ?

A. Rome is noted for its numerous splendid buildings, especially the Cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the palaces Barberini and Farnese.

LESSON XXXVI.

Empire of Germany.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of the German Empire.

Q. Which are the two great divisions of the German Empire ?

A. North Germany and South Germany, separated by the River Main.

Q. Name the two most important states.

A. Prussia in North Germany and Bavaria in South Germany.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Rhine, Elbe, O-der, and Vis-tu-la.

Q. In what direction do they flow ?

Q. Point out and name the capital city.

A. Ber-lin, on a tributary of the Elbe.

LESSON XXXVII.

Empire of Austria.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Austria.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The Alps and the Car-pa-thi-ans.

Q. Point out and name its principal river.

A. The Dan-ube, flowing through its centre.

Q. Into how many Provinces is the Austrian Empire divided ?

A. Into ten German, two Polish, and six Hun-ga-rian provinces.

Q. Point out and name some of the chief cities.

A. Vi-en-na, the capital ; Prague, and Pesth.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Turkey-in-Europe.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Turkey-in-Europe.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountains.

A. The Car-pa-thi-ans, at the north.

Q. Point out and name its principal river.

A. The Dan-ube, at the north.

Q. Point out and name the capital city of the empire.

A. Con-stan-ti-no-ple, on the Bos-pho-rus.

LESSON XXXIX.

Greece.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Greece.

Q. Point out and name its principal cape.

Q. How is Greece divided ?

A. Into Hel-las, at the north ; and the Mo-re-a, a peninsula, at the south.

Q. Point out the principal islands off the coast.

A. Can-di-a, belonging to Turkey ; and the I-o-nian Islands [i-own-yan].

Q. Point out and name the capital city.

A. Athens, on the eastern coast.

LESSON XL.

Russia-in-Europe.

Q. Point out on the map the position of Russia-in-Europe.

Q. Point out and name its principal seas and gulfs.

Q. Point out its principal capes and peninsulas.

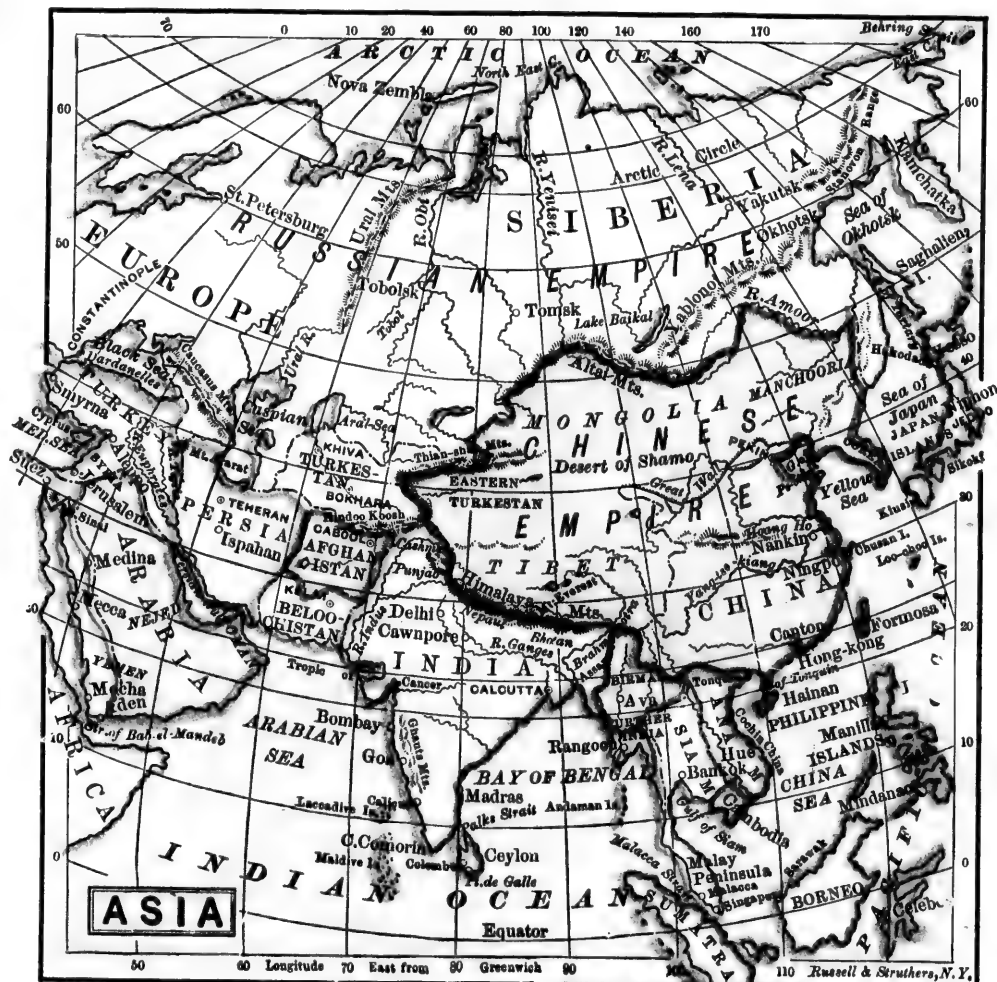
Q. Point out and name its principal mountain ranges.

A. The U-ral and the Cau-ca-sian mountains.

Q. Point out the principal rivers and lakes.

Q. Name and point out the principal cities.

A. St. Pe-ters-burg, the capital ; Moscow, Warsaw, Archangel, Odessa, and Sebastopol.





PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF ASIA.

LESSON XLI.

—
Norway and Sweden.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Norway and Sweden.

Q. Point out and name their principal capes, gulfs, &c.

Q. What chiefly divides these two countries ?

A. An extensive mountain range.

Q. Name the capital of each country.

A. Stock-holm, the capital of Sweden, and Chris-ti-a-na, the capital of Nor-way.

Q. Where is Lapland, and to whom does it belong ?

A. It lies to the north-east of Sweden,

and belongs partly to Swe-den and partly to Rus-sia [ya].

Q. How are Norway and Sweden divided ?

A. Norway is divided into six stifts or counties ; and Sweden into three provinces.

LESSON XLII.

The Continent of Asia.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Asia.

Q. Point out and name its principal capes and bays.

Q. Point out and name its principal sea and gulfs.

Q. Point out and name its chief peninsulas.

A. Tur-key-in-Asia, A-ra-bia, Hin-do-stan, Farther In-dia (including Ma-lac-ca), Co-re-a, and Kamtschatka [kam-skat-ka].

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Cey-lon', Hainan', For-mo-sa, the Ja-pan Isles, Sa-gha-li-en, and New Si-be-ria.

Q. Point out and name the great rivers in Asia.

A. In-dus, Gan-ges, Brah-ma-poo-tra, Ir-ra-wad-dy, Me-kong, Yang-tse-ki-ang, Ho-ang-ho, A-moor, Le-na, Yen-i-sei, and O-bi.

Q. Point out on the map the countries into which Asia is divided.

LESSON XLIII.

Russia-in-Asia.

Q. Point out the boundaries of Russia-in-Asia.

Q. Point out the position of Siberia.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountain range.

A. The Al-tai' range at the south.

Q. Point out its principal rivers, and their courses.

A. The O-bi, Yen-i-sei, Le-na, and A-moor.

Q. Point out the capital city of Siberia.

A. To-bolsk, on a branch of the river O-bi.

LESSON XLIV.

Turkey-in-Asia.

Q. Point out the position of Turkey-in-Asia.

Q. Name the principal divisions of Turkey-in-Asia.

A. Asia Mi-nor, comprising Syria (in-cluding Pal-es-tine), Ar-me-nia, Kour-dis-tan (or ancient Assyria.)

Q. For what is Turkey-in-Asia chiefly noted ?

A. For having been the scene of nearly all the events mentioned in Scripture.

Q. For what is Palestine chiefly noted ?

A. For having been the scene of our Saviour's life and sufferings on earth.

LESSON XLV.

Arabia.

Q. Point out the position of Arabia.

Q. What gulf separates Arabia from Persia ?

Q. For what is Arabia chiefly noted ?

A. For its sandy deserts, and for having been the scene of Mohammed's career.

Q. Name the capital city.

A. Mec-ca, near its west coast.

LESSON XLVI.

Persia, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Persia.

Q. What seas lie N. of Persia, and S. of Beloochistan ?

A. The Casp-ian [yan], north of Persia [sha]; and the A-ra-bi-an [-yan], south of Bel-oo-chis-tan.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Te-he-ran, the capital of Persia; Ca-bool, the capital of Afghanistan; and Kelat', the capital of Bel-oo-chis-tan.

LESSON XLVII.

Hindustan, or British India.

Q. Point out the boundaries of British India.

Q. Point out and name its principal capes, gulfs and bays.

Q. Point out and name its principal islands.

A. Cey-lon, the Mal-dives, the Lac-ca-dives, the Andaman and the Nicobar.

Q. Point out and name its principal mountains.

A. The Him-alay-as at the north, and the Ghauts at the south.

Q. Point out the principal rivers and their courses.

A. The In-dus, Gan-ges, Bra-mah-poo-tra, Go-dav-e-ry, Kist-nah and Ner-bud-da.

Q. For what is India chiefly noted ?

A. For being one of the largest and most valuable dependencies of the British crown.

Q. How is Hindostan divided ?

A. Into British Provinces, Dependent, and Independent States.

Q. Name the capital of India and other chief cities.

A. Calcut-ta on the Hoogly river in Ben-gal'; Bom-bay', and Ma-dras'

LESSON XLVIII.

Further India.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Further India.

Q. Point out and name the chief divisions of Further India.

A. British Possessions, Burmah, Siam, Malaya, Anam, Cambodia, and Lower Cochin China.

Q. Name the British Possessions in Further India.

A. British Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Q. Point out the capitals of British Burmah and the Straits Settlements.

A. Rangoon, of British Burmah, and Georgetown, of the Straits Settlements.

Q. Point out the chief rivers of Further India.

A. The Ir-ra-wad-dy, Sal-u-en, Mein-am, and Me-kong.

Q. Point out Capes Romania and Cambodia.

Q. Point out the three principal gulfs.

Q. Name the chief groups of islands.

LESSON XLIX.

Empire of China.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of China.

Q. Point out and name its principal seas.

Q. Point out and name its principal rivers.

A. The Ho-ang-ho, and the Yang-tse-ki-ang.

Q. How is the Chinese Empire divided ?

A. Into China Proper, Ti-bet, and Mongolia (including Mant-choo-ria and Corea).

Q. Point out and name its chief cities.

A. Pe-kin, the capital ; Nan-kin, Shanghai, Ning-po, and Can-ton.

Q. Point out and name the British possessions in China.

A. The island of Hong-Kong' (capital, Victoria); and Cow-loon', opposite Hong-Kong.

LESSON L.

Turkestan.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Turkestan.

Q. Point out and name the two great divisions of Turkestan.

A. Eastern Turkestan, or Kashgaria, and Western Turkestan.

Q. What range of mountains separates these divisions ?

A. The Bolor-Tagh Mountains.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Khiva of Western, and Cashgar of Eastern Turkestan.

Q. Point out and name the principal rivers.

A. The Amoo, and the Yarkand.

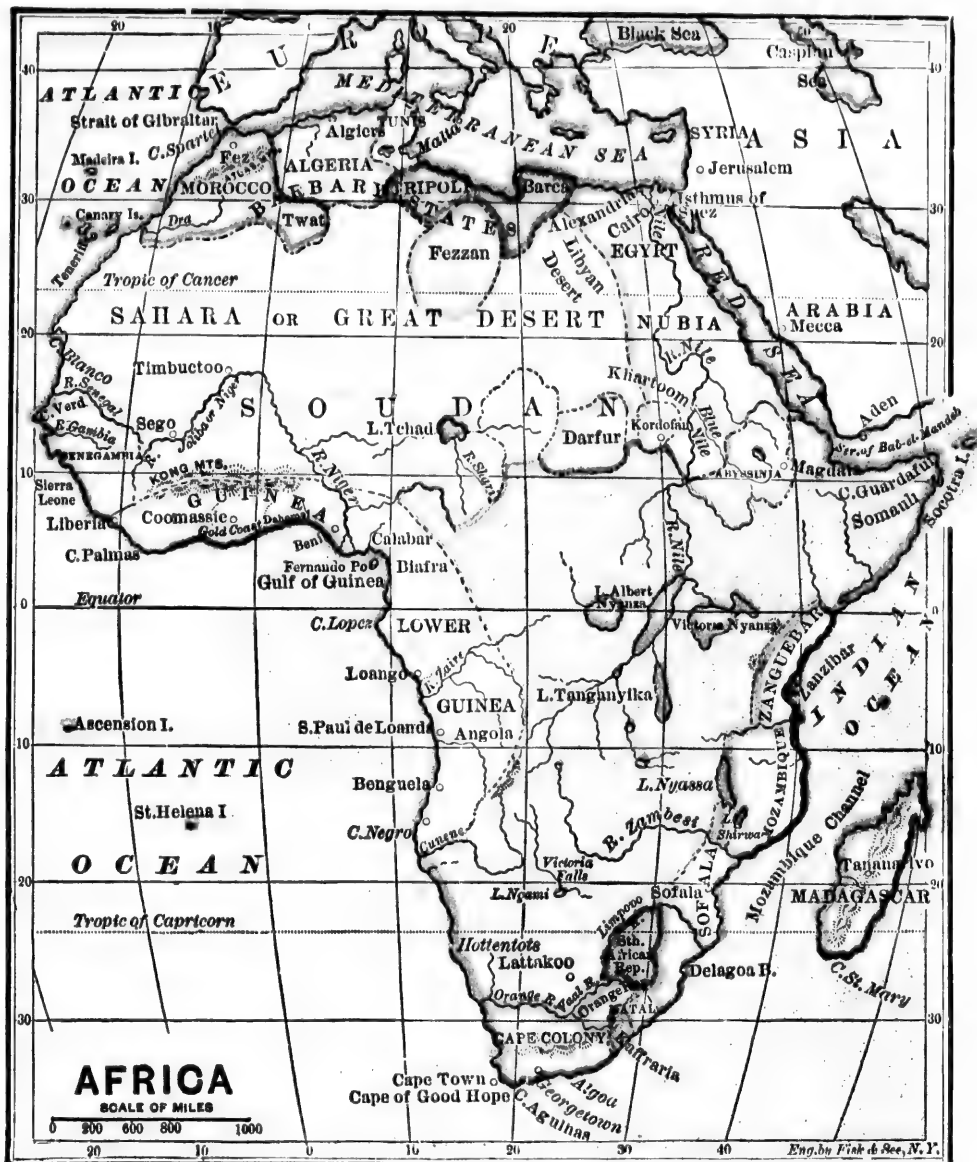
LESSON LI.

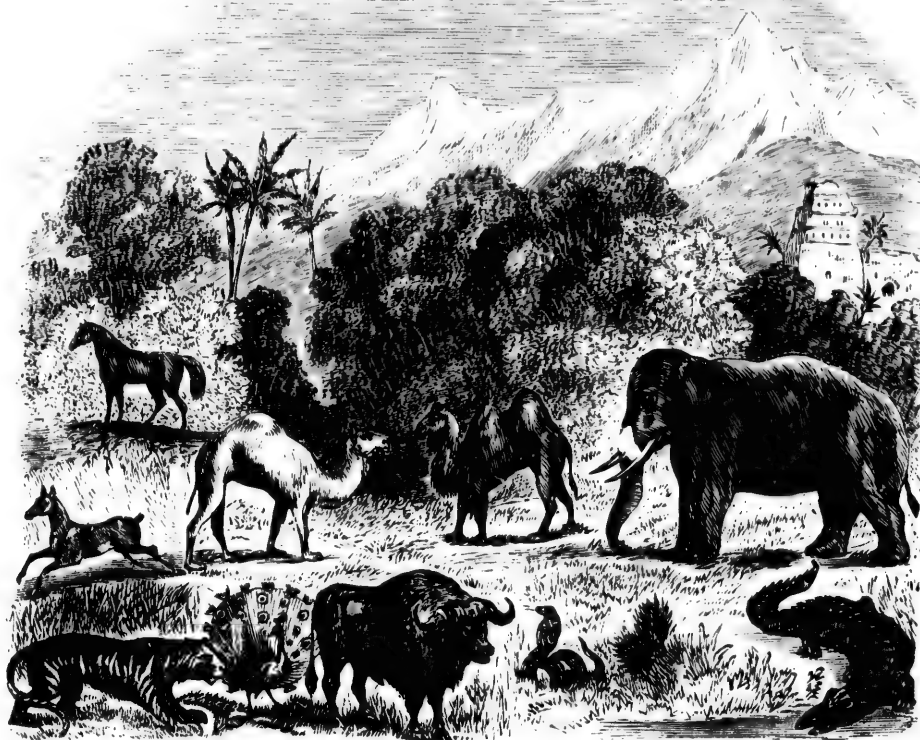
Empire of Japan.

Q. Point out the position of the Japan islands.

Q. Name the principal islands of Japan.

A. Ki-u-siu, Si-kokf, Niph-on and Yes-





PRINCIPAL ANIMALS ON THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA.

so. The southern part of Sag-ha-lin, the Ku-rile islands, and the Loo-choo Islands are dependencies.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Jed-do, the capital : O-sa-ki, Mi-a-ko, Na-ga-sa-ki, and Mat-su-mai.

LESSON LII.

The Continent of Africa.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Africa.

Q. Point out and name its capes, gulfs, and bays.

Q. Point out and name the principal divisions of Africa.

A. Northern Africa, North-eastern Af-

rica, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, Western Africa, Central Northern Africa, Central Southern Africa.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands.

A. Mad-a-gas-car, St. Helena, Ascension, the Cape Verde, Canary, and Ma-dei-ra islands, and the Azores.

Q. For what is Africa chiefly noted ?

A. For its great river Nile, its vast extent, and its almost unbroken coast-line.

Q. Point out and name the four Barbary States in Northern Africa.

A. Mo-roc-co, Alge-ri-a, Tu-nis, and Trip-o-li, including its dependencies, Bar-ca, and Fez-zan'.

Q. What islands lie off the Atlantic coast of Mo-roc-co ?

A. The Ma-dei-ras, belonging to Por-tugal.

Q. What islands lie south of the Madeira islands ?

A. The Can-a-ry Islands, belonging to Spain.

Q. To whom do the Barbary States belong ?

A. Al-ge-ri-a belongs to France, but most of the other States are independent.

Q. Name and point out the chief cities.

A. Mo-roc-co, Al-giers (geers), Tu-nis, Trip-o-li, and Mour-zouk.

Q. Point out the countries of North-Eastern Africa.

A. E-gypt, Nu-bia, and Ab-ys-sin-ia.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of each.

Q. What river runs through these countries ?

A. The celebrated river Nile.

Q. For what Scripture event is this river noted ?

A. For the finding of Moses, who had been floated on it in a little ark of bul-rushes.

Q. Who placed him in this ark ?

A. His mother, because King Pharaoh [Fay-ro] had ordered all the Hebrew infant boys to be thrown into the Nile.

Q. By whom was Moses found ?

A. By the daughter of King Pharaoh.

Q. What did she do with him ?

A. She gave him to his mother to be nursed, and afterwards brought him up as her own son.

Q. What sea lies to the east of Egypt ?

A. The Red Sea.

Q. For what is this sea noted ?

A. For its passage by the Is-rael-ites under Moses, when on their way from Egypt to the promised land of Canaan.

Q. What celebrated mount is at the head of this sea ?

A. Mount Si-nai, in Ar-a-bia, round which the Israelites encamped.

Q. What took place here ?

A. The Is-rael-ites received from God, by the hand of Moses, the Ten Commandments.

Q. For what is Egypt chiefly noted ?

A. For its antiquity and its py-r-a-mids.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities of North-Eastern Africa.

A. In Egypt, Cairo [Ki-ro]; in Nubia, Khartoum, and in Ab-ys-sin-ia, Gon-dar.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Central North-
ern Africa.

A. The Sa-ha-ra, Sou-dan, and the unex-
plored regions.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Southern Af-
rica.

A. The Zu-lu [or Zooloo], Bec-hu-an-
has, and Hot-ten-tot Countries; and the
British colonies of Na-tal, Kaf-fra-ri-a, and
the Cape.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. The Orange and Fish rivers.

Q. Point out and name the principal cities.

A. Cape Town and Port Na-tal.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Western Af-
rica.

A. Senegambia, Upper Guinea and
Lower Guinea.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Lower
Guinea.

A. Con-go and Lo-an-go.

Q. Point out the chief divisions of Upper Guinea.

A. Slave Coast, Gold Coast, Ash-an-tee,
and Li-be-ria.

Q. Name the chief city.

A. Cape Coast Castle [British].

Q. Point out and name the chief town in Li-
be-ria.

A. Mon-ro-vi-a, capital of Li-be-ria.

Q. Name the principal rivers.

A. The Sen-e-gal [gaul] and the Gam-
bi-a.

LESSON LIII.

Islands of Africa.

Q. Point out and name the principal islands of
Africa.

A. Mad-a-gas-car, St. He-le-na, As-cen-
sion, Fer-nan-do Po, the Ca-na-ry, the Ma-
dei-ra Isles, and the Azores.

Q. Name the British Islands.

A. Mauritius [mo-rish-us], the Seychel-
les', St. He-le-na, and As-cen-sion.

Q. Name the French Islands.

A. Bour-bon, Ste. Ma-rie, Nos-si-bé Ma-
yot-ta.

Q. Name the Spanish Islands.

A. The Ca-na-ry Isles, Fer-nan-do Po,
&c.

Q. Name the Portuguese Islands.

A. The Ma-dei-ras, the A-zores, and the
Cape Verde Isles.

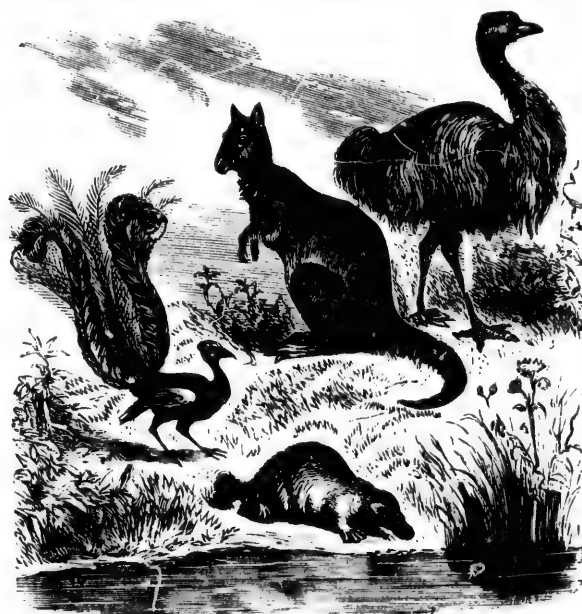
Q. Is Madagascar independent? Name its capi-
tal.

A. It is independent. Ta-nan-a-ri-vo, in
the centre, is its capital.

LESSON LIV.

Oceania.

Q. Point out the great island group of Oceania.



PRINCIPAL ANIMALS IN OCEANIA.

Q. Into how many great groups are they divided ?

A. Into four, called Ma-lay-sia, Austral-a-sia, Mi-cro-ne-sia, and Po-ly-ne-sia.

Q. Point out the position of the Malaysian group.

Q. Name the principal islands in this group.

A. Su-ma-tra, Ja-va, Bor-ne-o, Cel-e-bes, and the Phil-ip-pines.

Q. Name the Dutch islands in Malaysia.

A. Ja-va, Cel-e-bes, part of Bor-ne-o, Ti-mor, etc.

Q. Name the Spanish islands in Malaysia.

A. The Phi-lip-pines, a group of three large, and twelve hundred smaller islands.

Q. Name the Portuguese islands.

A. Ti-mor in part, Flo-res, So-lor, etc.

Q. Name the principal divisions in the Australasia group.

A. Aus-tra-lia [ya], Tas-ma-ni-a, New Zea-land, New Guin-ea, New Heb-ri-des, Sa-le-men islands, etc.

Q. Which of these belong to Great Britain ?

A. Australia, Tas-ma-ni-a, and New Zea-land.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Australia.

Q. Point out and name its capes and gulfs.



Q. Into what colonies is it divided ?

A. Into North, West and South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

Q. Point out and name the capital cities.

A. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales ; Brisbane, of Queensland ; Melbourne, of Victoria ; Adelaide, of South Australia ; Perth, of West Australia, and Palmerston, of North Australia.

Q. Point out the position and boundaries of Tasmania.

Q. Point out the position of New Zealand.

Q. Point out and name the chief cities.

A. Hobart Town, the capital of Tasmania, and Auckland, the capital of New Zealand.

Q. Point out and name the most important group of islands in Micronesia.

A. The Sandwich Islands ; capital Honolulu.

Q. Point out and name one of the chief groups in Polynesia.

A. The Feejee Islands, belonging to Great Britain.

THE END.

tr

at

Ti

lu

Zealand.

cities.

l of Tas-ma-
tal of New

important group

capital Hon-

e chief groups

belonging to

TACKABURY'S NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF THE DOMINION.

THIS Elaborate Work is the most complete of any work of the kind published in the Dominion. The size is 14 x 18 inches. The first 100 pages are letter-press matter.

PHYSICAL
HUNT, Esq.

GEOLOGY

Canada, illustrated

prepared under

Geological Survey

ZOOLOGY

HISTORY

CANADIAN

EDUCATION

CLIMATE

page Map showing

for the winter

of rain-fall in

The Maps

double-page Maps

the different Provinces

A MAP OF

The PROVINCES

lettered in French

A COUNTY

QUEBEC, colored

shown with the

lages and post

There is an

shown on the

number of miles

ing to the last

The price is

in the country

but of the utility

greatness of his country.

Schools furnished at a discount.

Address **GEORGE N. TACKABURY**, Publisher of Tackabury's Maps

of Canada, 23 St. Nicholas st., Montreal.

most complete of any

country. The size is

The first 100 pages are

PHYSICAL, by T. STERRY

GEOLOGY

Geological Survey of

of the Dominion,

Esq., Director of the

ZOOLOGY

HISTORY

CANADIAN

EDUCATION

CLIMATE

page Map showing

for the year, also

months; also the areas

referred to there is a

Ocean to Ocean, showing

on and proportionate size.

PROVINCES

three double-page Maps

ONTARIO AND

ations and lots are

all the towns, vil-

but to all the places

County, Township, and

population accord-

be in every school

possible to the pupil,

knowledge of the

Schools furnished at a discount.

Address **GEORGE N. TACKABURY**, Publisher of Tackabury's Maps

of Canada, 23 St. Nicholas st., Montreal.

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Revised Price List—September, 1877.

1. LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY , with 59 Colored Maps, 119 Engravings, and a Table of Clocks of the World. By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.....	\$1 00
2. EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY , with Maps and Illustrations; being introductory to Lovell's General Geography.....	0 45
3. LOVELL'S FIRST STEPS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY , with Maps and Illustrations; being introductory to Lovell's Easy Lessons in General Geography.....	0 35
4. A SCHOOL HISTORY OF CANADA and of the other British Provinces , revised edition, new plates, with Illustrations.....	0 50
5. The School Speaker and Recter . By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.D., F.R.G.S.....	0 50
6. A School History of Nova Scotia . By DUNCAN CAMPBELL.....	0 30
7. National Arithmetic , in Theory and Practice, adapted to Decimal Currency. By J. H. SANGSTER, M.A., M.D.....	0 50
8. Key to National Arithmetic . By the same.....	0 30
9. Elementary Arithmetic , in Decimal Currency. By the same.....	0 25
10. Key to the Elementary Arithmetic . By the same.....	0 60
11. Elementary Treatise on Algebra . By the same.....	0 90
12. Key to Elementary Treatise on Algebra . By the same.....	1 30
13. Natural Philosophy, Part I , including Statics, Hydrostatics, &c. By the same.....	0 75
14. Natural Philosophy, Part II , being a Handbook of Chemical Physics; or, the Physics of Heat, Light and Electricity. By the same.....	0 75
15. Student's Note-Book on Inorganic Chemistry . By the same.....	0 55
16. Simple Exercises in Mensuration . By the same.....	0 35
17. First Lessons in Scientific Agriculture . By J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.....	0 50
18. General Principles of Language; or, the Philosophy of Grammar . By THOMAS JAFFREY ROBERTSON, M.A.....	0 50
19. English Grammar Made Easy . By G. G. VASEY.....	0 15
20. The Rudiments of English Grammar . By T. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.....	0 15
21. An Easy Mode of Teaching the Rudiments of Latin Grammar to Beginners . By the same.....	0 20
22. Treatise on French Pronunciation and Genders . By J. B. A. LAFONT.....	0 50
23. Pinnock's Improved Edition of Goldsmith's History of England , [Second Canadian Edition]. By W. C. TAYLOR, LL.D., T.C.D.....	0 75
24. Dominion Elocutionist and Public Reader . By RICHARD LEWIS.....	1 50
25. Outlines of Chronology . By MRS. GORDON.....	0 25
26. A Comprehensive System of Book-keeping . By Single and Double Entry. By THOMAS R. JOHNSON, Accountant.....	0 35
27. A-B-C Simplified, and Reading Made Easy . By G. G. VASEY.....	0 04
28. Questions in History and Miscellaneous Subjects . By J. M. SKINNER.....	0 15
29. Key to Questions in History, &c. By the same.....	0 35
30. Parlez-vous Français; or, Do you Speak French . By an experienced Teacher.....	0 30

AUTHORIZED SERIES OF READERS, ETC.

31. First Book , Part 1st.....	0 05	36. Fifth Book	0 60
32. Do Part 2nd.....	0 10	37. Advanced Reader	0 60
33. Second Book	0 25	38. Spelling Book , a Companion to the Readers.....	0 30
34. Third do	0 40	39. Three Part Songs	0 30
35. Fourth do	0 50		

ROUSES POINT EDITIONS.

40. An Easy and Practical Introduction to the French Language . By JOHN HAAS.....	0 25
41. Elements of Euclid . By J. TODHUNTER.....	0 90
42. Douglas' Initiatory Grammar . By JAS. DOUGLAS, Ph.D.....	0 15